(XXXII YEAR.) THE (No 1619.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE. 143

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1776.

MADRID, *April* 30.

THE courier ſent from our court to that of Liſbon, to demand perfect ſatisfaction for the hoſtilities committed in America by the ſubjects of his faithful Majeſty, is not yet returned. People are very curious to know how theſe troubles will be appeaſed. In the mean time, they learn from Carthagena, that the ſix regiments of infantry which are in garriſon there, have received orders to march from Caſtle Rodrigo, upon the frontiers of Portugal.

Paris, May 13. It is reported that there are fitting out in the ſeveral ports of this kingdom, above twenty ſail of the line, and that there will be very ſhortly a promotion of 60 field marſhals and as many lieutenant generals; it is alſo rumoured that a certain prince, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the laſt war, has entered himſelf into the ſervice of this crown, and is expected here hourly.

Frankfort, May 14. It is ſaid, in order to terminate the diſputes between the courts of Ruſſia, Berlin, and Sweden, and to adjuſt their different pretenſions, the duchy of Courland is to be united to Sweden, who is to cede to the court of Berlin, Swediſh Pomerania, and as an atonement to the duke of Courland, the government of Weſt Pruſſia is to be granted to him.

LONDON.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *May* 6, 1776.

Colonel Barre aroſe, and holding a paper in his hand, which he informed the houſe he had cut out of the London gazette, and which, he obſerved, was the only account, or reaſon aſſigned, for the Britiſh troops quitting Boſton; and followed this ſhort exordium, with moving, "that copies of the laſt diſpatches received from the firſt of March laſt, from general Howe, and vice-admiral Shuldham, be laid before the houſe, before they proceeded to grant any farther ſupplies for carrying on the ſaid war." The colonel obſerved, that the only paper publiſhed by authority was become a diſgrace to the nation; that the moſt ſhameful efforts had been made to miſlead the people without doors; but what was infinitely of worſe conſequence to the nation at large, that houſe had been groſsly miſled in every ſingle communication which had come from his majeſty's ſervants, or, which amounted to nearly the ſame thing, every degree and ſpecies of information had been refuſed.

Lord North aſſerted, that the troops were not compelled to abandon Boſton. He confirmed the contents of the London gazette; ſaid that as the Britiſh troops met not with the leaſt interruption from the rebels, neither did the general come into any compromiſe whatever. He ſaid, the ſtores, ammunition, &c. were not abandoned; that the army ſuffered no loſs, either immediately before, or on its embarkation; that the troops embarked with all poſſible coolneſs and regularity, and even, as he emphatically expreſſed it, "perfectly at their eaſe."

Lord John Cavendiſh ſpoke warmly in defence of the motion. He obſerved, that the nation had been inſidiouſly led into a war; when once embarked, it was too late to recede; and, from the very firſt day the ſword was drawn, his majeſty's miniſters have refuſed to impart a ſingle tittle relative to the conduct of this war; and the miniſter comes down, day after day, to this houſe, and expects an implicit obedience and aſſent to whatever demand he pleaſes to make, without any other pretentions to their favour or confidence, but what he can build on the information; that under his adminiſtration the whole Britiſh empire has near loſt all the colonies, at the national expence of twenty millions of money, preciſely in eleven months from day to day, that is, from the date of the defeat at Lexington to the celebrated embarkation, which was the ſubject of the preſent debate.

Mr. Byng ſpoke on the ſame ſide. He ſaid the public ought to be informed what was doing in America, and to what purpoſes the money was to be applied, which they were granting out of their own pockets.

Sir George Young arraigned the conduct of adminiſtration in very pointed terms. He ſaid it was impoſſible but the conſequences of the preſent war muſt be the deſtruction of the nation. In any hands the event would be doubtful; but in ſuch hands the ruin and diſgrace of the nation, and the loſs of America, were inevitable.

Mr. Hartly ſpoke very full on the ſubject. He contended, notwithſtanding the bold and unqualified aſſertions of the noble lord at the head of the treaſury, that gen. Howe was driven from Boſton, and that nothing but the dread of having his whole army cut to pieces, or made priſoners, induced him to make ſo precipitate and unexpected a retreat.

Mr. Burke obſerved, that the noble lord had diſclaimed any intention of giving falſe colours to the account which appeared in the London gazette, but there was room left for a poſſibility of miſrepreſentation; for though the Boſton extraordinaries for eight thouſand men, in the courſe of twelve months, had amounted to one million and a half, or nearly two hundred pounds a man, for ſalt beef and ſour crout, he would be bold to affirm, and called on the noble lord to contradict him, that the troops could not have remained in that town ten days longer, if the heavens had not rained down manna and quails; and, in a ſimilar expectation, he preſumed, the troops were embarked for Halifax, a land flowing with milk and honey.

Mr. Elliſ and Mr. Littleton ſpoke againſt the motion. They inſiſted that the communication would be exceedingly improper in the preſent critical ſituation of affairs.

Gen. Conway was bold, animated, and perſuaſive. He ſaid the Britiſh council had fallen into contempt, and the honour of the nation was deeply wounded. He condemned the conduct of adminiſtration without reſerve, and ſaid the army, which was deſtined for the conqueſt of America, now lay inactive and ſtuffed into tranſports, waiting at Spithead; that ſome of them were in Germany, ſome of them at Spithead, and none of them where they ſhould long ſince have been; that he always thought the meaſure of coercing America, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, an unjuſt one; he always looked upon it to be impracticable; but was certain it was to the laſt degree cruel, oppreſſive and deſtructive; deſtructive in either event; of the commercial importance and deareſt intereſts of this country, in caſe it ſhould miſcarry; deſtructive of what was ſtill, if poſſible, more valuable, its liberties, if it ſhould ſucceed.

Lord George Germaine ſaid, by what little of the correſpondence he had ſeen, he never underſtood that gen. Howe intended to begin his operations in Boſton. His opinion was well known, it was the opinion of the majority of the houſe; as long therefore as the houſe thought it proper to continue the war, or ſupport it, he thought it would be right to purſue it, and no longer. Whatever his own ſentiments were, if the houſe ſhould change theirs, he was ready to acquieſce. When he came into office, the nation was already engaged in it, ſo that, on either hand, he remained perfectly contented.

Col. Barre again ſpoke to his motion. He was, if poſſible, ſtronger in his expreſſions than before. He obſerved, that the embarkations were all made too late laſt year; that convoys were neglected; that the proviſions, ammunition and ſtores, by that means, had fallen into the hands of the provincials. That the naval force was inadequate to the ſervice, and that unequal as it was to the ſervice, it was ſtill worſe provided, and more improperly directed. He ſhould be glad to know to whom thoſe delays, miſmanagements, if not malverſations in office, were to be imputed. He then took a view of the conduct of adminiſtration ſince the commencement of the preſent year; and deſired to know, how it came to paſs, that now, on the ſixth of May, the greateſt part of the army ſhould be lying at Spithead, or what was the reaſon that ſome of the Heſſians, who ought to have been at the place of their deſtination in America, have not yet left Germany.

Mr. Hopkins ſpoke againſt the motion; ſaid ſecrecy ſhould be obſerved, otherwiſe all our plans would ſhortly come to the knowledge of our enemies.

A few minutes before nine o'clock, the queſtion was put, and the houſe divided: ayes fifty-four, noes one hundred and ſeventy-one.

May 16. Letters by the Hayfield, capt. Clarke, who is arrived at Dover from Cadiz, bring an account, that in the latter end of March ſix Spaniſh men of war, four frigates, twenty tranſports with ſoldiers, and other veſſels with artificers and materials for building on board, ſailed from thence, but to what part of the world they were bound was kept a profound ſecret.

Orders were ſent yeſterday to the victualling office to continue killing ſo long as the weather remains cool; vaſt quantities of ſalt proviſions being wanting, and Ireland can no longer ſupply the navy, having been ſo much drained of every neceſſary of life, that the poor are in a ſtarving condition.

The majority on the laſt night's queſtion was, as uſual, large in the ſupport of the miniſtry, 128 to 38, three to one. The queſtion, however, was of the utmoſt importance. At the opening of this ſeſſion an act was paſſed to prohibit all commercial intercourſe with Americans; and the effect of this bill lord North inſiſted would be, that America, cut off from the advantages of the Britiſh commerce, would be bereft of all reſources of wealth, and conſequently muſt fall proſtrate, and confeſs unconditional ſubmiſſion to our commands. The conſequences indeed no more followed in logic than it has in fact, for the commerce of America will find its own chanel in ſpite of us. The reaſoning however had its effect for the moment, and the the good people of England were cajoled into ruinous expences; but nothing was at the time further from the miniſter's thoughts than ſhutting up the trade of the two countries. The object was to take a monopoly of the trade to America into their own hands. The miniſtry reſerved a power to themſelves of licenſing ſhips to carry proviſions, and under colour of proviſions, every article of commerce was engaged in under treaſury orders, and at the treaſury expence. It appeared by laſt night's examination, that men who would not on their own bottom have got credit for a ſuit of cloaths, did, upon the authority of Sir Grey Cooper's letter, which made the treaſury anſwerable, get credit for valuable cargoes of all ſorts of goods. Mr. Payne of the bank was examined, and though a miniſterial man, he by no means defended a job that took the trade of England out of mercantile hands, and threw it into the lap of the miniſters. It came out that Mr. Payne had complained of this dirty traffic to lord North; and that his lordſhip, thinking the ſtale plea of proviſion that had ſatisfied his majority, would content a merchant, had made uſe of it to Mr. Payne, who very ſenſibly and ſhrewdly had anſwered his lordſhip "that he thought nails a bad ſort of proviſion for the king's troops, and hard of digeſtion." It appeared by his evidence, and Mr. Whitlock's and Mr. Woodridge's, very clearly, that Sir Grey Cooper, with the knowledge of lord North, had opened under thoſe licences, an illicit, clandeſtine trade with the colonies. To ſay no worſe of it, this muſt throw the whole mercantile body at the feet of the miniſter. Sometimes it anſwers for the purpoſe of paying for addreſſes, and other compliances; and it palpably opens a door to the moſt extenſive corruption; it depends only on the nicety of lord Sandwich's honour and lord North's, what quantum of fortune they may pleaſe to make, without appearing concerned. The mere fees of offices for theſe licences, enhance the benefit of thoſe offices: but when a bankrupt, or a poet, or painter, or a ſchool boy, the ſon of a man in favour, obtains theſe licences, and turns merchant, [illegible] that the detection of the portion of profit that [illegible] take to themſelves, or that the underlings, about them get, cannot be aſcertained, though the corrupt benefits which muſt ariſe cannot be doubted. Sir Grey Cooper and Mr. Robinſon will probably, by a year's war or two, be rich enough to be made lords, and lords as rich as Jews, tho' England may become as poor as a church mouſe. But perquiſite and job are the glory of the times.

Genuine extract of a letter by the laſt mail from New-York, April 12, 1776.

"If you have any idea of our ſituation, you muſt be ſolicitous to hear from us. When you are informed, that New-York is deſerted by its old inhabitants, and filled with ſoldiers from New-England, Philadelphia, Jerſeys, &c. you will naturally conclude the environs of it are not very ſafe from ſo undiſciplined a multitude as our provincials are repreſented to be; but I do believe there are very few inſtances of ſo great a number of men together, with ſo little miſchief done by them. They have all the ſimplicity of ploughmen in their manners, and ſeem quite ſtrangers to the vices of older ſoldiers; they have been employed in erecting fortifications in every part of the town. It would make you ſorry to ſee the place ſo changed; the old fort walls are demoliſhed in part, though there is an advantage to the broad way, as it opens the view there greatly; there is a battery carried acroſs the ſtreet, erected partly at lord Abington's expence, for the faſcines were cut out of the wood that belongs to the Warren eſtate. You may remember it lies oppoſite to ——, and was a beautiful wood; Oliver Del——y had been nurſing it theſe forty years; it looks in piteous ſtate now. Mr. Del——y hoped to have it ſomewhat ſpared, by telling the New-Englanders, who were cutting it, that a third part of it belonged to one of the proteſting lords; one of them anſwered, "Well, and if he be ſuch a great liberty boy, and ſo great friend to our country, he will be happy that his wood was ſo happy for our uſe." He was obliged to retire and leave it to their mercy. You remember Bayard's mount, covered with cedars; it commanded a proſpect exceedingly extenſive; the top of it is ſo cut away, that there is room enough now for a houſe and garden; there is a very good and a very advantageouſly ſituated fortification there erected; round the hoſpital another; in ſhort, every place that can be uſefully employed in that way, either is or will be uſed. You may recollect a ſweet ſituation at Horne's Hook, that Jacob Walton purchaſed, built an elegant houſe, and greatly and beautifully improved the place: he was obliged to quit it—the troops took poſſeſſion and fortified there. When Mrs. Walton received the order to get out of her houſe, ſhe burſt into tears, for ſhe was fixed to her heart's deſire. By how uncertain a tenure do we hold the poſſeſſions of this world.—When you were here a few years ago, did we dream that Engliſhmen would drive us to ſo much diſtreſs and milery as we do, and are likely to ſuffer? Oh! the houſes in New-York! if you could but ſee the inſides of them, occupied by the braveſt people on the [illegible] (for the empty houſes are almoſt taken by the [illegible]) Kennedy's new houſe, Mallett's, and one next to it, had ſix hundred men in them.

"Governor Tryon loſes his credit with the people here prodigiouſly; he has lately iſſued a proclamation, deſiring the deluded people of this colony to return to their obedience, promiſing a ſpeedy ſupport to the friends of government, declaring a door of mercy open to the penitent, and a rod for the diſobedient, &c. It is generally a matter of laughter and ſurpriſe, that he could do any thing ſo weak and ill judged. The friends of government were provoked at being ſo diſtinguiſhed, and the friends of liberty hung him in effigy, and printed a dying ſpeech for him. A letter too was intercepted from him, haſtening lord Howe to New-York, as the rebels were fortifying. Theſe letters have entirely loſt him the good will of the people; and to compleat the conduct, he refuſed letting the paſſengers to England by the packet, go without an oath, conſiſting of a variety of articles; among others, they were not to give any kind of information of what paſſed in America to any perſon whatever, beſide the king and his miniſters. The gentlemen all complained much of the oath, and except one, whom neceſſity obliged to go, were determined to ſtay, rather than take it. It has been diſpenſed with, however, from the Americans.

"You cannot think how ſorry I am the governor has ſo loſt himſelf; a man once ſo much beloved, his abſence from the government ſo much regretted, his return ſo pleaſing to moſt people, now ſpoken of with contempt and diſtruſt. O Lucifer, once the ſon of the morn, how fallen! gen. Waſhington is expected hourly; gen. Putnam is here, with ſeveral other generals and ſome of their ladies. All communication with the men of war has been ſtopped ſome days ago, and a guard kept at the watering place, to prevent their getting any: in conſequence of which a ſkirmiſh happened on Sunday laſt. Our troops took priſoners ſome men-

from a barge that came for water, a twenty gun sloop fired upon our men, but only one was wounded. To the great joy of its old inhabitants, Boston is left by the (to speak in the style of the times) ministerial troops; with great precipitation did they quit it, and to their credit left the town in a much better condition than was expected.

"Major ——— left a letter on the table, directed to the owner of the house he lived in, intimating that he expected to pay the rent, and was willing to make good any damage the furniture might have received. It was a day of general rejoicing and thanksgiving the day the Bostonians entered their town again, though we New-Yorkers have been in fear ever since of their coming here: the variety of reports keeps one's mind always in agitation. I believe they have been seen off a dozen times, and sometimes just into the Hook; we have been so often alarmed now, that I fancy, like the boy in the fable, report may cry out till the wolves are in the fold, before we shall attend. Clinton and Howe, to be sure, have set the continent a racing from Boston to Carolina. Clinton came into our harbour; away flew the women, children, goods and chattels, and in came the soldiers flocking from every part. No sooner was it known that he was not going to land here, than expresses were sent to Virginia and Carolina to put them on their guard: his next expedition was to Virginia, where they were ready to receive him: from thence, without attempting to land, he sailed to Carolina. Now gen. Howe is leading us another dance. Some companies from Philadelphia, coming here, were ordered back again, on a report of his intention to pay that city a visit. Since that it is said, that part of the fleet are already gone to Halifax, part to either Carolina or Quebec, yet I am not certain to which, but from my very soul wish they were going up the river Thames. There is a talk of erecting batteries at a place called Red Hook, which will make it very dangerous for men of war to lie in our harbour. We lovers of peace have all our hopes rested on the commissioners. If wishes could have filled their sails, they had reached the continent ere this. A pamphlet entitled Common Sense, has converted thousands to independence, that could not endure the idea before: if I knew how, would have sent it to you, for I think you want common sense in England very much, or you would have found out some means of making peace with us before we had gone to so vast an expence, and put you to so much greater. ——— is among the runaways, and only waits for a boat to carry her goods to ———. I am chagrined at losing a neighbour. Whenever my friends are going, I accuse lord North, indeed I do not curse him, but I am not christian enough to bless him. A stuttering man the other day, moving away his goods, something broke by accident, which put him in a violent passion, and he stammered *da---da---damn lord North, da---da---damn lord North*, several times, to the diversion of the by-standers. So all the evils are charged to his lordship's account, except by Dr. ———, who preaches in the —— meeting; he says it is not lord *North*, or lord *South*, nor English parliament, nor French, but it is your sins have brought it on you. Lord *North*, he says, is commissioned by the Almighty to plague us for our iniquities, and by him we may infer he is acquitted."

PROVIDENCE, *August* 17.

Extract of a letter from a planter in Grenada to his friend in London, dated June 17, found on board the ship Eagle, lately taken by the Montgomery privateer of this port.

"My affairs are in the utmost confusion on account of the present disputes, which God grant to be soon over, and a happy reconciliation, which if not soon, never will be; for depend upon it the Americans will declare themselves free, and will open their ports to all nations except England. They have at present 80,000 men in pay, as good troops as any nation ever produced, besides a militia of 80,000 more, always ready to join the grand army. Every man from fifteen to fifty is in arms. Their army is well supplied with every thing necessary to carry on the war. Their cruizers have taken a great number of English vessels. This and the neighbouring islands are in great distress for provisions, and in three months will be a general famine in this part of the world, if some speedy relief is not given to them. At present any man that wants negroes may have as many as he pleases, to work for him for their food. You cannot form an idea of the distress that appears in every one's countenance."

NEW-YORK, *Sept.* 9.

Since the retreat of our army from Long-Island, the enemy have extended themselves a considerable length on the shore bordering the Sound, and on Tuesday a large number of them landed on Blackwell's-Island, about three miles from this city, but the shot from our batteries soon made them recross the river. On Wednesday a ship from the fleet (supposed to be a frigate) passed between Governor's-Island and Red-Hook, and that night got up the Sound abreast of the island the enemy had been drove from; when, under cover of her guns, they the next day again came over to it in large bodies. This brought on a brisk cannonade for near two hours, in which the ship sustained so great damage in her hull, &c. as obliged her to move close in with the Long-Island shore, for shelter from our shot and bombs. At the same time of attack, a firing also began from the enemies batteries on Long-Island opposite the city, which was returned with such spirit, by our people in their fortresses at and about the ship-yards, that they gave us little or no annoyance since from that quarter.

Several men of war now lie within gun shot of our main battery, and the greatest part of the fleet behind Governor's-Island, though they have lately had very favourable winds to come up to the city; which gives us reason to think they mean not to attack it by water till they know the success of their forces in attempting to land on this island.

Thursday a barge was seen in the East-River, sounding the channel where it is obstructed by scuttled vessels, but soon made off, as it is supposed she observed our people at the main fort, preparing to give her a suitable salutation.

Wednesday a flag came from the fleet with a return of those officers that were made prisoners in the late attack on Long-Island; who we hear are treated with civility by the British officers.

Saturday night our guard boats for observing the motions of the fleet fell in with those of the enemy, when a smart attack began and lasted for some time, but the latter being reinforced with several tenders obliged ours to return to their station.

On Sunday morning a cannonade again commenced, supposed to be from our people opposing some new manœuvres of the enemy up the Sound.

A list of the names of such officers as are prisoners with the enemy, and have, by a flag of truce, sent for their baggage and cash.

1st Pennsylvania Battalion.

Col. Miles, col. Piper, capt. Brown, capt. Peebles, lieut. Scott, lieut. Gray, lieut. Spear, lieut. Drasbach, lieut. Macpherson, maj. Burd, lieut. Lee, lieut. Broadhead, lieut. Davis, lieut. Wert, lieut. Topham, Dr. John Davis, Dr. Joseph Davis, col. Lutz, capt. Crawl, Mr. Duncan, capt. Heister, Mr. Young.

Of col. Kachline's regiment.

Capt. Graf, lieut. Lewis, lieut. Middagh, lieut. Shoemaker.

Of col. Lasher's battalion.

Adjut. Hoogland, lieut. Troup, lieut. Dunscomb, Mr. Van Vaggennen, a volunteer, Mr. Gillilan, ditto.

Of col. Smallwood's battalion,

Mr. Wright, capt. Bowie, lieut. Butler, lieut. Muse, lieut. Ridgely, lieut. Steret, William Courts, James Fernandez, lieut. Dent.

Of col. Atlee's regiment.

Col. Atlee, capt. Howell, capt. Neel, capt. Herbert, capt. Murray, lieut. Finny, lieut. Huston, lieut. Henderson.

Of col. Huntington's regiment.

Lieut. Makepeace, capt. Brewster, ensign Lyman, ensign Chapman, ensign Hinsman, ensign Bradford, lieut. Orentt, ensign Higgins, capt. Bissell, lieut. Gillet, lieut. Gae, adjut. Hopkins, Dr. Holmes, col. Clerk, maj. Wells Wylles.

Dr. Young — volunteer.
John Toms, of col. Johnson's regiment.
Mr. Callender, cadet of artillery.
Mr. Kearns, Delaware battalion.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 10.

We hear from New-York, that a few days ago a man of war of forty guns came to anchor in Turtle-Bay, upon which general Washington ordered two 12 pounders to be carried to a convenient piece of ground to attack her. They soon obliged the ship to retire, having hulled her twelve times.

On the 12th ult. the continental sloop of war Sachem, capt. Robenson, of eight guns, fell in with, and after a short engagement took the brig Three Friends, Andrew Stalker, master, mounting six carriage guns, bound from Antigua to Halifax, laden with rum, sugar, &c. which arrived safe in this port on Sunday last.

In CONGRESS, *Aug.* 30, 1776.

Resolved, That the communication of intelligence with frequency and dispatch from one part to another of this extensive continent, is essentially requisite to its safety; that therefore there be employed on the several post roads a rider for every twenty-five or thirty miles, whose business it shall be to proceed to his stage three times in every week, setting out immediately on receipt of the mail, and travelling with the same by night and by day, without stopping until he shall have delivered it to the next rider; and that the post master general be desired, either by the use of way-bills, or by such other means as he shall find most efficacious to prevent delays in the riders, or to discover where they happen, that such dilatory riders may be discharged.

And as it is requisite that the deputy post masters should attend with punctuality at their several offices, for the receipt and delivery of letters.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the assemblies and conventions of these states, to consider how far it may be consistent with the policy and good of their respective states, to excuse such deputy post masters from those public duties which may call them from attendance at their offices, and to proceed therein as to their wisdom shall seem best.

(Copy) Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, secry.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, Aug. 7.

"Not less than 2500 men are gone against the Cherokee Indians, who have Alexander Cameron at their head. An express last night from major Williamson says, our people are anxious to be amongst them. Generals Lee and Howe set off this morning for the southward, they have about 1500 men; it is said they are going to St. Augustine, where they are to make reprisals, for the emolument of each lucky and bold fellow. This will certainly be the means of keeping Georgia quiet, for the thieves at St. Augustine have committed some outrages on the back parts of that province. Our people are taking up the Acteon's guns---three fine 9 pounders and a parcel of swivels were landed in town yesterday.

Sept. 11. We hear that the legislature of New-Jersey have appointed the hon. William Livingston, Esq; governor of that state.

The hon. Congress have promoted col. Adam Stevens, of Virginia (an able and experienced officer) to the rank of a brigadier general.

We hear that Lord Howe has consented to exchange gen. Sullivan and lord Stirling for gen. Prescott and gen. M^c Donald.

Sept. 14. Since our last was brought in here, by the continental sloop Sachem, captain Robinson, the brig Three Friends, capt. Stalker, from Antigua for Halifax, with 209 hogsheads of rum; 2000 lb. of sugar, &c. The brig mounts six guns, and made battle, in which the Sachem lost her mate and two hands.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

FREEDOM of speech and writing on matters of public concern, having in every free country been considered the best bulwark to preserve the spirit of liberty from degenerating into supineness and slavery, it gave me great pleasure to observe, that the convention of Pennsylvania, in their declaration of the rights of the inhabitants, have made it an object of their deliberation, viz. "that the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments, therefore the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained."

On this principle I presume to offer a general hint to the consideration of the public, and hope I do not therein exceed the line of prudence, or injure the personal character of any one.

To those who indulge the idea, that the conduct of men in public stations are exempt from impartial scrutiny, entertain notions incompatible with the good of society, for it is not merely the men, but the measures, which form the good or ill of society; it is the right of examination, and to remedy the defects, that constitute the safety of the people; and when that right is infringed, the constitution falls a sacrifice to *tyranny* and *usurpation*---to appoint men of wisdom and virtue to places of public notoriety, is the characteristic of a judicious nation.---Justice and temperance should be the standard for the appointment, and the measures will ever be gloriously supported; for the end cannot be crowned with a happy success, where the means to obtain it are founded in public or private wrongs.

The statesman, the officer, quarter master, commissary, and all those in subordination to them, should be *honest*, disinterested and free, otherwise the people, from whom they derive all their power, and are accountable to, will feel the effects of their intemperate measures---instead of distributive justice, we shall be subdued by passion and resentment, and the property of the subject, instead of being protected, will be robbed by avaricious and wicked men.

We are now entering on a scene of public calamity, to which our feelings and possessions have before been rather strangers, and great care ought to be taken to admit none to govern us, either in a civil or military capacity, but those whose ways are marked out by justice and peace.

The Americans in general are considered as a noble and generous people, and their contest with Great-Britain founded on the rights of mankind, and, in the historic page, will fill posterity with amazement and veneration.

It will be well to examine into the propriety of the hint I have here offered, and if any advantages may be reaped from it, we shall shew our wisdom and our spirit of liberty by determining to pursue them.

D———

CHARLESTOWN (*S. Carolina*) *Aug.* 1.

It having been deemed expedient, that the printing presses should be removed out of town during the alarm, the publication of this gazette has been necessarily discontinued for the two last months. As the transactions in this province during that period will probably make it a distinguished one in the American annals, we doubt not but a succinct account of them will be very acceptable to our readers.

On the 1st of June his excellency the president received advices of a fleet of 40 or 50 sail being at anchor about six leagues to the northward of Sullivan's island. Accounts of the arrival of Sir Peter Parker's fleet in N. Carolina, and that it was destined either for Virginia or this province, having been received about three weeks before, put it beyond a doubt that this was his fleet. Next morning the alarm was fired, expresses having been sent, ordering the country militia to town; the fortifications were all visited by his excellency and gen. Armstrong, and preparations for the most vigorous defence ordered. In the evening a man of war, thought to be a 20 gun ship, beat up to windward and anchored off the bar; next day she was joined by a frigate, and on the day following, June 4, by upwards of 50 sail of men of war, transports, tenders, &c. We have since learned, that the men of war were the Bristol of 50 guns, on board of which the commodore had his flag; the Solebay, capt. Symonds, 28; Syren, capt. Furneaux, 28; Active, capt. Williams, 28; Acteon, capt. Atkins, 28; Sphinx, capt. Hunt, 20; Ranger sloop of 8; Thunder bomb of 6 guns and 2 mortars, one of them 13 inches, and the other 11; an armed ship, called the Friendship, of 18 guns, with some smaller armed vessels. The same day capt. Mowat arrived from North-Carolina, with an express from gen. Lee, informing that the fleet had left North-Carolina, and that he would be here as speedily as possible, with several continental regiments, to our assistance.

A few days after the arrival of the fleet several transports and small armed vessels went to Long-Island, situated to the eastward of Sullivan's Island, from which it is separated by a small creek called the Breach; where they landed a large body of troops, who encamped there. The wind and tides being favourable for the four following days, about 36 vessels came over the bar, and anchored at about 3 miles distance from Sullivan's Island; two of their transports got aground in coming over; one got off, but the other went to pieces. On the 10th the Bristol came over, her guns being previously taken out.

On the 7th a boat, with a flag of truce, from the enemy, came towards the island, but was fired on by an ignorant centinel. The boat thereupon immediately put about and would not return, notwithstanding the officer who was sent to receive the flag waved his handkerchief, and desired them to come ashore. Next day col. Moultrie sent an officer to the fleet, to acquaint them of the centinel's having fired without orders, and that he was ready to receive any thing they had to send. Gen Clinton was satisfied with the apology, and said the intention of the flag's being sent was only to deliver the following proclamation, which the officer brought ashore.

[*The proclamation is the same with that dispersed for North-Carolina, inserted in this gazette*, N°. 1607.]

Major-general Lee, brigadier-general Howe, colonel Pullet, colonel Jenifer, Otway Byrd and Lewis Morris, Esqrs. aids de camp to gen. Lee, with some other gentlemen, arrived at Haddrell's point in the morning of the 9th. After having viewed the fortification there, and on Sullivan's and James islands, they came to town. Orders being given on the 10th for a number of buildings on the wharfs to be pulled down, intrenchments to be thrown up all around the town, and barricadoes to be made in the principal streets, every person, without distinction, were employed on those works.

On the 12th there blew a violent storm, in which an hospital ship and the Friendship, which were at anchor on the other side of the bar, were obliged to put to sea, but returned in a few days after. A schooner, having on board some provisions and coals, drifting

a little way from the fleet, was taken by one of our pilot-boats, and brought to town. Her crew took to their boat, on observing the pilot-boat's approach.

His excellency the president, on the 14th, proposed to the militia under arms, an oath of fidelity, which was voluntarily and readily taken by every one present excepting three. The next morning it was proposed to the country militia doing duty in town, and to the artillery companies, when it met with their unanimous assent.

A sloop from the West-Indies for this port, with a cargo of gunpowder, arms, rum, &c. having in the afternoon of the 16th, descried the fleet, attempted to make her escape; but, through the ignorance of her pilot, run aground and bilged. Next day she was discovered by the men of war, and a tender with several boats full of armed men, came [illegible]. The crew, being only 22 men, una[illegible] with such a force, in the situation the ve[illegible] ted her. She was soon after boarded, [illegible] and blew up with great explosion.

By some sailors who deserted from the Ranger sloop, lying near Long-Island, we were informed, that the land forces were about 2800 (some say 3300) men, under the command of major-general Clinton, who had under him major-general lord Cornwallis, and brigadier-general Vaughan.

On the 21st, our advanced party at the N. E. end of Sullivan's island fired several shot at the armed schooner Lady William, an armed sloop, and a pilot-boat, lying in the creek between Long-Island and the main; several of which hulled them. For several mornings and evenings the enemy threw shells, and fired from some field pieces on our advanced [illegible] without any effect.

A large ship hove in sight on the 25th in the morning. She was thought to be the Roebuck, but we have since learnt she was the Experiment, capt. Scott, of 50 guns; next day she came over, having her guns out. On the day following, the 27th, between nine and ten in the forenoon, as soon as the Experiment had her guns all in, the commodore hoisted his topsails, fired a gun, and got under way. His example was followed by several others of the men of war; but a squall coming on, and the wind shifting from S. E. to the opposite quarter, prevented their coming much nearer at that time. In the afternoon, the commodore again got under way, and came [illegible] nearer Sullivan's island.

Next morning, Ju[illegible] following was the disposition of the ships of war: [illegible] Friendship, at the distance of about a mile and an half from Sullivan's island, covering the Thunder bomb; the Solebay, Sphinx, Bristol, Active, Experiment, Acteon and Syren. About half an hour past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the Thunder began throwing shells on Fort Sullivan, and the active, Bristol, Experiment and Solebay came boldly up to the attack, in the order their names are put down. A little before 11 o'clock the garrison fired four or five shot at the Active, while under sail, some of which struck her; these she did not seem to regard till within about 350 yards of the fort, when she dropped anchor and poured in a broadside. Her example was, in a few minutes followed by [illegible] other three vessels, when there ensued one of the [illegible] heavy and incessant cannonades perhaps ever [illegible]. The bomb vessel was at the same time throwing shells, a firing was heard from the advanced post at the N. E. end of the island, and more vessels were seen coming up. Our brave garrison (consisting of the 2d regiment of provincials, a detachment of artillery, and some volunteers) under all these difficulties, which to the far greater part were entirely new, encouraged by the example of their gallant commander col. William Moultrie, and the rest of the officers, behaved with the cool intrepidity of veterans: our cannon were well served, and did dreadful execution. About 12 o'clock the Sphinx, Acteon and Syren got entangled with a shoal, called the Middle Ground. The two first ran foul of each other; the Sphinx got off with the loss of her boltsplit, but the Acteon stuck fast. The Syren also got off. Much about the same time, the bomb vessel ceased firing, after having thrown upwards of 60 shells. We have since learnt, that her beds got damaged, and that it will require much repairing before she is fit for service again. In the afternoon the enemy's fire was increased by that of the Syren and Friendship, which came within 500 yards of the fort.

Till near 7 o'clock was the enemy's fire kept up without intermission. It slackened considerably after that, and they only returned the garrison's fire, but generally twenty fold. At half after 9, the firing on both sides ceased, and at 11, the ships slipped their cables.

About the time the ships came up, an armed schooner and sloop came nearer our advanced post, in order to cover the landing of their troops, and every other preparation for that purpose was made: the soldiers even got into their boats, and a number of shells were thrown into our intrenchments, but did no [illegible] damage than wounding one soldier. Notwithstan[illegible] which they never once attempted to land. At the adva[illegible]ced post were stationed, col. Thompson with his rangers, some companies of militia, and a detachment of artillery. They had one 18 pounder and two field pieces, from which they returned the enemy's fire. They were reinforced in the afternoon with col. Muhlenburg's Virginia battalion.

Next mor[illegible] all the men of war, except the Acteon, were retired [illegible] miles from the island, which they had quietly effect[illegible]der cloud of night. The garrison fired several shot at the Acteon, which she returned. But soon after her crew set her on fire, and abandoned her, leaving her colours flying, guns loaded, with all her ammunition, provisions and stores, on board. They had not long gone before several boats from the island [illegible]; lieut. Jacob Milligan, with some others, went [illegible] and brought off her jack, bell, some sails and stores; while the flames were bursting out on all sides, he fired three of her guns at the commodore. In less than half an hour after they quitted her, she blew up.

The Bristol, against which the fire was chiefly directed, is very much damaged. It is said that not less than 70 balls went through her. Her mizenmast was so much hurt [illegible] have since replaced it with another. The main[illegible] about fifteen feet below the hounds, and instead of her broad pendant soaring on a lofty mast, she is now hardly to be seen on a jury mainmast, considerably lower than the foremast. The experiment had her mizen gaff shot away; the other vessels sustained little damage in their rigging. The loss in the fleet, according to the report of the deserters, is about 180 killed and wounded; [illegible] former is capt. Morrison, of the Bristol. [illegible] had the hind part of his breeches shot away, which laid his posteriors bare; his knee pan was hurt by a splinter. There have been several funerals in the fleet since the engagement, and from the parade of some, it is conjectured they were of officers of rank, some of the deserters say that capt. Scott, of the Experiment, is among the [illegible].

[illegible]s of the garrison was as follows:
[illegible]llery. Killed, 1 matross. Wounded, 2 matrosses.
2d regiment. Killed, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file. Wounded, lieutenants Gray and Hall, [illegible]-major, 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file.
An officer's mulatto waiting [illegible]lled.
Total. Killed 12---Wo[illegible]
Both the officers were bu[illegible]ed, and are now well---5 of the wounded privates [illegible] since dead.

The works are very little damaged; but hardly a hut or tree on the island escaped the shot entirely. Many thousands of the enemy's shot have been picked up on the island.

General Lee was at Haddrell's-Point at the beginning of the action, and went in a boat, through a thick fire, to the fort, where he staid some time. He says, in the whole course of his military service, he never knew men behave better; and cannot sufficiently praise both officers and soldiers for their coolness and intrepidity. The behaviour of two serjeants deserves to be remembered. In the beginning of the action, the flag-staff was shot away; which being observed by serjeant Jasper, of the grenadiers, he immediately jumped from [illegible] the embrazures upon the beach, took up the [illegible]ted it on a spunge-staff; with it in his hand he mounted the merlon, and, notwithstanding the shot flew as thick as hail around him, he leisurely fixed it. Serjeant M'Donald, of capt. Huger's company, while exerting himself in a very distinguished manner, was cruelly shattered by a cannon ball; in a few minutes he expired, after having uttered these remarkable words: "My friends, I am dying, but don't let the cause of liberty expire with me." His comrades felt for him---the gallant Jasper immediately removed his mangled corpse from their sight, and called aloud, "Let us revenge [illegible] brave man's death." The day after the action [illegible]ncy the president presented serjeant Jasper [illegible]d, as a mark of esteem for his distinguished valour.

We hear that the fort on Sullivan's-Island will be in future called FORT MOULTRIE, in honour of the gallant officer who commanded there on the memorable 28th of June, 1776.

The men of war dropped down several miles further from the island a few days after. The carpenters in the fleet had sufficient employment in repairing the vessels. Several deserters came from both fleet and army, who all agreed we need not expect another visit at present; that it was talked, that the two large ships would go to English harbour, in Antigua, to get refitted, the transports, with the troops, to proceed to New-York, under convoy of some men of war, to join the grand army, and that two frigates would be left to cruise between North-Carolina and Georgia.

On the 2d of July, gen. Lee sent a flag to the enemy, with a proposal to exchange a prisoner for colonel Ethan Allen, who it was [illegible] fleet; a present of some fresh meat and [illegible]ables [illegible] sent at the same time; gen. Clinton, being at Long-Island, an answer was not received till two days afterwards, when he informed gen. Lee that col. Allen was not on board; and in return for his present, sent some [illegible]ese, &c. Two engineers came in the boat, b[illegible]ere received at some distance from the fort, [illegible] were deprived of an opportunity of seeing what they were probably sent to observe.

A sloop from the West-Indies, with gunpowder, &c. ran aground on the 5th, in coming into Stono-Inlet; she a few days afterwards went to pieces, the cargo having been previously taken out.

A number of the enemy's transports went to Long-Island, about ten days after [illegible] repulse, and took on board all the troops on it and [illegible]-Island. About the same time some of their frig[illegible] armed vessels went over the Bar, and on the 14th [illegible] Bristol made an attempt to go out, in which she fa[illegible], having struck on the Bar. She succeeded in another attempt four days after, and came to an anchor off the harbour.

The transports, with the Solebay, Thunder, Friendship, and some of the small armed vessels, sailed on the 20th, steering a southward course; they were afterwards seen standing to the eastward. On the same day a brigantine, having on board 50 soldiers and 6 sailors, got aground near Dewees's-Inlet. She was left unobserved by the rest, and on the day afterwards was taken by an armed flat, or floating battery, commanded by lieutenant Pickering. The brigantine could not be got off, and was therefore burnt. She was mounted with six 4 pounders; the soldiers threw their small arms overboard, on seeing the approach of the flat. Four of the crew escaped in their boat.

On the 25th, the Experiment went over the Bar, her lower tier of guns being taken [illegible] she came to an anchor near the commodore, Sy[illegible]d three transports lying off the harbour. A frigate which had not been here before, came to the commodore [illegible] the afternoon of the 25th. Next morning she sailed for the southward, and two days after the Syren followed her.

This forenoon the Active, Sphinx, and a large transport, being all of the enemy's vessels within the bar, went out, and with the Bristol, Experiment, three transports and a tender, stood out for sea, steering an E. N. E. course.

Within these few days a cargo of seven tons of gunpowder and a quantity of dry goods, has been safely landed in this colony.

In our last, of May 31, our advices respecting the Indians gave reason to expect that they would remain quiet; since which we have certain accounts of the Cherokees having killed several white people, and taken some prisoners. The other nations seem averse to intermeddling in the present contest, and it is to be hoped the measures taken to fix them in their peaceable dispositions will be succ[illegible] There is the greatest reason to expect the Cher[illegible] will soon repent [illegible] their rashness, as considerable [illegible]odies of men [illegible] Virginia, North-Carolina, and this colony, are actually on their march into their country.

On Tuesday last the honourable Convention of this State adjourned to Monday the thirtieth instant.

In CONVENTION.
September 13, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the restrictions laid on the price of salt by the resolve of Co[illegible] 6th of July last, and [illegible]ven by the said resolve, be taken off, and that no future limitations ought to be made by this or a future Convention, or by any committees of observation of this state, in the price of any salt that may be imported into this state on or before the first day of May next, any thing in the said or any other resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

Extract fr[illegible] the minutes,
[illegible] D[illegible], clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.
September [illegible], 1776.

[illegible] wanted to work on the [illegible]trenchments at Annapolis. The Council of Safety will give three shillings and six-pence per day, or four pounds ten shillings per month.

September 11, 1776.

WANTED for the use of this State, one thousand pikes, not less than twelve feet in length. Any person willing to cont[illegible] for supplying the same, are requ[illegible]ed to apply immediately to the Council of Safety.

September 17, 1776.

THE Council of Safety want immediately to charter [illegible]eral [illegible]sels to load for the foreign West-Indies. Any persons having vessels to hire, may know the terms, by applying to the Council at Annapolis.

By order,
[illegible]
R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION, [illegible] 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public salt-w[illegible] be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the sea-board of this province; and that the said works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of such persons as shall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that [illegible] of public money, not exceeding the sum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the said Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the said works.

Extract from the minutes,
G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of S[illegible]ETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL persons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on salt-works, agreeable to the above resolve of the late Convention, are requested to attend the Council, and give in their proposals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,
G. DUVALL, clk.

September 16, 1776.

[illegible]O BE SOLD,
[illegible] ship LOVELY POLLY, burthen about [illegible] 230 tons, now laying near Chester-Town, Kent county, in Maryland, launched the 15th of May last, compleatly finished, with masts, yards, tops, caps, and trufseltrees, built by a New-York workman, has a fine bottom, and is thought by good judges will sail fast. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold, or to the subscriber, living where the ship now lays.

4w [illegible] MA[illegible]

Patuxe[illegible]ryland, Sept. 7, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to the e[illegible]t capt. Henry Carroll, deceased, are [illegible]ed to make immediate payment; and those to whom the said estate is indebted, are desired to make their claims known to

3w [illegible] GEO. & A. BISCOE, admrs.

Swamp, Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 14, 1776.

THIS is to inform my cuſtomers in general, that by reaſon of the advance in the price I pay for my oil and other charges on it, that I have raiſed my price for tanning and dreſſing, as follows: For tanning and dreſſing a hide black, ten ſhillings; for ditto ruſſet, nine ſhillings; for kipps and other ſmall ſkins proportionably thereto. As I cannot poſſibly carry on my buſineſs without ready money, requeſt ſuch of my cuſtomers that have accounts of long ſtanding, that they pay their reſpective balances on the delivery of this year's crop, which will be of great ſervice to me in this critical time, and eſteemed a favour by their humble ſervant,

w2 BENJAMIN NORMAN.

THREE POUNDS REWARD,
Annapolis, Sept. 18, 1776.

DESERTED, the 3d inſtant, from capt. John Pulford's company of artillery, a certain JAMES HARDESTY, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ſix inches high, well made, ſhort brown hair, gray eyes, fair complexion, and ſeveral ſmall ſcars on his hands: had on, when he deſerted, a blue regimental coat faced with red and trimmed with yellow ferret, and a pair of buckſkin breeches. His mother lives near Mr. Hr. Hillery Wilſon's, on the Bay ſide, in Calvert county, and he has been ſeen about that place. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward.

tf JOHN PULFORD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Piſcataway, Prince-George's county, a yellow negro fellow, named TOM, about five feet ſix inches high, has remarkably large feet. Whoever will bring him home ſhall be paid three dollars, by

6w

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.
September 6, 1776.

LOST by the ſubſcriber, a red pocket book, with D. W. in a cypher on the claſp, containing 25 or 30 ſhillings and ſundry papers, of uſe to no other perſon but the owner; there was alſo a ſet of biſſs of exchange in the book, drawn by Meſſ. William and Robert Molleſon, merchants of London, in favour of the ſubſcriber, for twenty-five pounds ſterl. Whoſe-ever hands it has fallen into, by delivering it to Mr. Garretſon of Annapolis, ſhall receive the above reward, and no queſtions aſked.

tf DAVID WEEMS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
Annapolis, September 10, 1776.

LOST on Friday laſt between Severn ferry and Whitehall, a ſmall leather pocket book, tied with a leather ſtring, wherein was contained a receipt, given the ſubſcriber by Clinch Blinco, for the ſum of £.36. Alſo ſundry ſmall papers and accounts and upwards of twenty pounds in caſh, eleven pounds whereof were ſeparated from the reſt, in order to pay away, of the following bills, viz. one ſeven dollar bill congreſs money, two ſix dollar bills of Maryland convention money, two two dollar bills of ditto, two ten ſhilling bills of ditto, the remainder not remembered. It is hoped the ſame has happened into honeſt hands, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get it again. Whoever brings ſaid pocket book to the ſubſcriber, with its contents, ſhall be entitled to the above reward with thanks.

w2 JAMES COOPER.

THERE is at the plantation of William Dovelay, near Mr. Bowles's, in Frederick county, taken up as a ſtray, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, one white foot, ſix ſaddle ſpots, branded on the near thigh HO. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ANY perſon who is qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and can bring proper teſtimonials of his ſobriety and diligence, will upon application meet with great encouragement in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Rebecca Addiſon, oppoſite Alexandria.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WELL behaved young woman, of undeniable character, poſſeſſed of a good temper, works well with her needle, does up muſlin, gauze, and fine lace, extremely well, would chuſe to wait on two young ladies that are grown up, or attend one old lady, or dry nurſe a young child, or be an aſſiſtant to a lady in her houſe, if ſhe would take the trouble of teaching her method. Any lady this will ſuit will pleaſe to enquire of the printer.

Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county,
Sept. 1, 1776.

WHEREAS it hath been reported about the country, that my fulling-mill did not go, to the prejudice of the ſubſcriber, I take this method of informing the public in general, and my old friends in particular, that it is in good order at this time. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their cuſtom may depend on having their cloth done in the beſt and beſt manner, and with quick diſpatch, by their humble ſervant,

w2 CASSANDRA DUCKER.

THERE is at the plantation of Nathan S[illegible] in Prince-George's county, a brown cow, marked with a crop in each ear. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges

w3

THERE is at the plantation of James Tannehill, jun. in Prince-George's county, near Bladenſburg, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the off buttock with a kind of a dot. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges

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STOPT by the ſubſcriber, a gold mourning ring with black enamel and a Latin motto. Whoever owns the ſame is deſired to apply to

WILLIAM FARIS.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.
Charles county, Maryland, Auguſt 20, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 14th inſtant, two indented Iriſh ſervants, viz. THOMAS CULLEMBINE, a ſhort well ſet fellow, about 28 years of age, has ſhort black hair, black eyes, is very fluent in his language, and has a remarkable ſcar on his left arm by the bite of a horſe, being an oſtler by trade: he had on and took with him a red coat, a ſtriped country cloth jacket, one new cotton and ſeveral old white ſhirts. PAUL MOORE, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet high, has ſhort black hair, and is about 26 years of age: he had on and took with him, one new cotton and ſeveral old white ſhirts, a pair of buckſkin breeches, a pair of waſhed ditto, a white ſhalloon coat and blue jacket. It is probable they may change their names and part of their cloaths, and likewiſe forge paſſes, as they have ſince their elopement borrowed pen, ink and paper, as they paſſed by Piſcataway. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo that I can get them again, ſhall receive the above reward for both, or thirty ſhillings for either, beſides what the law allows.

3w HENRY SMITH.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, on Monday the 23d day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, for ſterling caſh or good bills of exchange,

A VALUABLE tract of land called ANNA's DESIRE, ſituated on Patuxent river, near Mount Pleaſant, containg 190 acres and upwards. It has on it a good dwelling houſe with two brick chimnies, and garden paled in; together with a kitchen, milk houſe, two 50 feet tobacco houſes, corn houſe, ſtables, two negro quarters, two apple orchards containing 400, and two peach orchards containing 600 bearing trees. This plantation is well timbered and watered, and may be viewed before the day of ſale. At the ſame time will be offered for ſale ſome [illegible] and plantation utenſils. Should the purchaſer incline to enlarge this tract, he may probably have an opportunity, it joining Dr. Steuart's. Time will be allowed for payment.

w4 JOSEPH WARD.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inſt. a ſmall flat double caſed watch, winds up in the back, and has a ſmall ſcrew in one part of the dial plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the ſaid watch to me ſhall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for ſale pleaſe to ſtop it.

JAMES MAWE.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,
31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend all the old ſheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently ſpare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own houſe or at the military hoſpital ſhop, on the State-houſe hill, where the free-ſchool was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, ſaſſafras, ſeneca and black ſnake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchaſed. Likewiſe country ſarſaparilla, if clean, ſplit and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which muſt be gathered ripe and cured in the ſhade; when dried, if ſound they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not anſwer the purpoſe.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION
OF THE
PROVINCE of MARYLAND,
Held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 21ſt of June, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber wants a good hair-dreſſer, who can ſhave and dreſs well. Such a one will meet with good encouragement, by

JUSTUS SIEBERT, Hair-dreſſer at Annapolis.

August 16, 1776.

WHEREAS a commiſſion hath iſſued out of Anne-Arundel county court, upon the petition of Thomas Hyde of the ſaid county, empowering us to examine evidences in relation to the bounds of a tract of land called Swan-Neck, and one other tract of land called Mill-Dam, lying on the north ſide of Severn river, and alſo the bounds of any other lands on which the ſame may depend: Notice is therefore hereby given, that we will meet on the ſaid tracts of land on Tueſday the firſt day of October next enſuing, in order to execute the ſaid commiſſion; and all perſons intereſted are then and there deſired to attend.

ROBERT COUDEN,
JOSEPH MERRIKEN,
STEPHEN BOONE.

Auguſt 26, 1776.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at the late dwelling plantation of Henry Camden, deceaſed, in Calvert county, near Lyon's-Creek, for current caſh,

THE remaining part of the deceaſed's eſtate; conſiſting of ſome houſhold furniture, live ſtock, and a number of other things that may be neceſſary for houſekeepers or plantation uſe, which may be ſeen and bought cheap by applying to the ſubſcriber. And if the above things ſhould not be ſold before Saturday the fifth day of October next, they then will be expoſed to public ſale.

JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor.

All perſons who are indebted to the above eſtate, or to the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to diſcharge their balances as ſoon as poſſible, as he intends moving ſome diſtance in the fall, and cannot make it well convenient without the compliance of thoſe gentlemen, to enable him to ſettle up the above eſtate on or before that time.

July 23, 1776.

TO be ſold, at Shaw and Chiſholm's, in Church-ſtreet, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica [illegible] likewiſe loaf ſugar by the loaf.

t

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this inſtant July, an indented ſervant man named GEORGE BRANAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a ſlim man about five feet ſeven inches high, very much pitted with the ſmall-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen ſhirt and trouſers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made ſhoes much worn. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings reward beſides what the law allows, and reaſonable charges paid, it brought home, by

tf ROBERT KEY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.
Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away laſt night, two ſervant men, viz.

STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the ſmall-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen ſhirt and trouſers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linſey ditto, country ſhoes, broad braſs buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented ſervant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the buſineſs, dark complexion and pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort curled black hair, has a ſour look, ſmall eyes, ſpeaks broken Engliſh: had on and took with him one oſnabrig ſhirt, blue cotton trouſers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with ſleeves, an old caſtor hat, and half worn ſhoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and brings them home, or ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber gets them again, ſhall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

tf DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19, 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a perſon, of good character, may hear of a place where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarſe, by the Printer hereof.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treaſurer of the Weſtern-ſhore, will give conſtant attendance at his office in Weſt-ſtreet, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the ſeventh day of December, 1775, for thoſe emitted by the Convention the twenty-ſixth day of July, 1775.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.